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THE HAMILTONIAD.

CANTO THE THIRD.

ARGUMENT.

Winter delineated in all his horrors—A slight sketch in imitation of *Virgil's Night*—Somnus, in compassion to the Royal Faction, administers a short repose—They are awakened by their familiar Demon—Each utters a dying Speech—The Gods, offended at their criminality and arrogance, extinguish their humanity in a metamorphosis—An Elegy at their hall of carousal.

WHEN, at past four, P. M. the radiant God,
(Led by the Paphian Boy's imperious nod)
Sunk, neath th' horizon, arm'd with am'rous fires,
His magic song, announcing his desires :
To clasp his Thetis to his burning breast ;
Leaving a fordid hemisphere to rest ;
Amid th' inclement rulers of the hour—
When Winter's icy minions urge their pow'r—
In that dread Season, when the saline force,
Congeals the Baltic and arrests its course :
When savage Boreas begins his reign,
And pours his terrors on the heaving main ;
Howling terrific in the murd'rous gale ;
To scare the Mariner, and rend his bellying fail ;

It is a recorded truth, that this measure, which the aristocrats so vehemently reprobate, originated with their own body, during that delusion of the national mind, when they had considerable influence.—It was proposed by the legislature of Vermont, and supported and recommended by the legislature of Massachusetts : Yet those gentlemen, who sanctioned this alteration in the Constitution, four years ago, when a mischievous perversion of the national will, was only probable ; have now fulminated against its adoption, although the mischief has been experienced !

We have heard it loudly advanced, that this amendment, is calculated to make Mr. Jefferson, President for Life : If it were possible that this great man

G

Rebut him, way-worn, from the port of Ease,
 And hurl him backward through the roaring seas ;
 While love-lorn MARY, looks with tearful eyes,
 And pitying WILLIAM, freights the wind with sighs !—
 When the *Balance* revel in the floods ;
 When the gaunt wolf wakes Echo in the woods,
 And bays the silver Regent of the night,
 Who glitters through the concave of the fight !
 When Seamen shiver at the hollow blast,
 While the snow gathers round the thick'ning mast—
 When Bacchanals uplift the flowing bowl,
 To elevate the functions of the soul ;
 Thaw the cold juices of the gelid breast ;
 And welcome tipsy Revelry, and Jest.—

could be false to his momentous trust, it is not this amended provision, that could, in any degree assist him in a re-election :—His official support is dependent on the approbation of his grateful country ; and this proceeding only operates to make the path of duty, so clear, between the people, and the objects of their envied favor, that no art, no Jesuitism, in future, can torture, or suspend, or misdirect, the popular inclination.—Mr. Jefferson now rests, more decidedly, upon his ability and patriotism, than heretofore ; and no elector can object to the alteration, who has discernment ; nor any candidate for the primary honors of the State, who is conscious that his integrity directs his action.

SOUTHERN INFLUENCE.

THE tory bloodhounds have been long yelping upon the dangers that may arise from *Virginia* or *Southern Influence*, and to give colouring to this ideal peril, they have had recourse, as usual, to the most flagrant and bitter untruths : But even the letter of their infamy, on this despicable theme, is nothing, when compared with the deep villainy that feeds their motives. Their aim is thoroughly diabolical, and goes not only to a separation of the eastern from the southern states, but to create a CIVIL WAR ! to introduce the most deadly antipathies in society, and cut the knot of amity asunder forever ! Yet these miscreants have the audacity to call themselves *Federalists* ! Good Heaven forefend us from the peridy of these untractable and cruel men, before whose limitless and unnatural ambition all the gentle considerations of the bosom, and all the nobler affections which spring from the love of our country, fall away and become extinct. They have dared to lift the parricidal arm against the solemn Compact of our brotherhood, our strength, and our glory. They would chase the sympathies from our nature, and enthrone the furies in the heart : they forgo the consoling beatitudes of their God,

And sweet Religion make, a rhapsody of words.

When Gossips huddle near the crackling fire,
 To prate of Ghosts and incantations dire :
 How Witches blight the harvest as they list,
 And ride on besoms, through the clammy mist ;
 Of Wizards' talismans, and ills they wrought,
 Till the Sense fears the image of the Thought !
 When the keen fleet makes puny Travellers sigh—
 When wild geese scream, erratic, through the sky—
 When Farmers, for their kine, break up the brook—
 When Crickets chirrup from the smoky nook—
 When the *Vermont*er yokes his wheelless cart,
 And scuds, with ven'son, down to Boston mart :
 When, round the blazing hearth gay groupes incline,
 To munch their shag-barks and to mull their wine :

We will now examine this assertion, by the incontestible evidence of facts, and prove that these base aspersions on the government are not only without foundation but palpably wicked and unjust. President JEFFERSON has manifested a candour in his nominations to office, which reflects dignity on his judgment. He has disdained to be swayed by a partiality for any particular State, in his enquiry after integrity and talent, but has generously invested those with authority whose fitness warranted the measure. Assuming the *Potomack* as a central line of the Union, we shall discover that his enemies have elevated his character for impartiality, by provoking this investigation of his discernment and liberal nature. He has indulged no local prejudices at the expence of his country's honor or security ; his ways have been the ways of wisdom, and his paths the paths of peace. In our opinion he has carried a tolerance of offence, in some instances, too far : no man should be permitted to enjoy an official station, under a mild government, that he would annihilate, in obedience to a British faction, if his powers were equal to his antipathies. The following list of names, acting under the appointment of Mr. Jefferson, will be a complete refutation of all the calumnious roaring about an excluding southern influence :

Northern.—Mr. Dearborn, (of Maine) secretary of war.—Mr. Lincoln, (of Mass.) attorney-general.—Mr. Bowdoin, (of Mass.) appointed minister to Spain.—General Hull, (of Mass.) governor of the new territory of Michigan.—Mr. Granger, (of Conn.) postmaster-general.—Mr. Livingston, (of New-York) foreign ambassador.—Mr. Armstrong, (of do) do.—Mr. Gallatin, (of Penn.) secretary of the treasury.—Mr. Smith, (of Mar.) secretary of the navy.

Southern.—Mr. Madison, (of Virg.) secretary of State.—Mr. Monroe, (of do.) foreign ambassador.—Mr. Pinckney, (of S. C.) do.—Mr. Tucker, (of do.) treasurer of the United States.—Mr. Claiborne, (of M. T.) governor of Louisiana pro tem.

These are the principal offices at the disposal of the President ; of the minor officers a majority are federal. " The officers of the navy, also, are in a large proportion from the *Northern States*, and the same party. All this shows that

When the North Gale, in whistling wrath, appears,
 And bites the felvidges of Yankey cars :
 When the vast hills are whiten'd o'er with snow—
 When Graziers fled their ricks from fens below—
 When Darknefs circumscribes the cheerless day—
 When Fishes wriggle from the snow-fraught bay—
 When viscid Serpents burrow'd, in a heap,
 In intersecting curves, fraternal sleep :
 When bell-deck'd horses draw the rapid sleigh,
 O'er beds of ice (beneath pale Cynthia's ray)
 To Pleasure's midnight haunts, where Beauty throws
 Her fears aside, and dances, sips and glows !
 When shrinking Toil, collapsing in the air,
 Lights his segar and puffs away despair—

the Administration are not aiming at a preponderance of local influence ; besides, the owners of the funds are mostly within the north, and yet the southern members of congress have in every instance promoted the credit of the public stocks.—But, above all, the secretary of the senate is a citizen of Boston. This department of the National Legislature is the deposit of the secrets of government. If then the southern members had any thing of a private nature, which ought not to be declared, would they give their votes for Mr. OTIS, the father of a man who is outrageous in his opposition ? It is evident they trust to his honor and their own integrity. Either the secretary must know improper conduct, and become an agent in the transaction, or his son should be reproved for his designs to excite a jealousy between the states."

" *Virginia Domination* has become a cant phrase among the *federalists* of New-England. As the President of the United States belongs to Virginia, and that State, being the oldest and largest in the Union, and almost unanimous in favor of the republican cause, has of course a leading influence in our national councils, it has become a principal but very despicable object of the opposition, to excite against them the prejudice, rivalry and envy of the northern states, particularly Massachusetts, the largest state in New-England. Before we suffer ourselves to be influenced by these insidious arts, let us review the conduct of our Virginian brethren, while Massachusetts and Virginia coincided in politics. To avoid all mistake and dispute about facts, we will take the statements of an impartial Historian, Dr. RAMSAY.

The Parliamentary claim of a right to tax the Colonies, was the very point of our Revolutionary contest, and the *stamp act* in 1765, was the memorable occasion of bringing the principle to a virtual admission or determined opposition. " On its being suggested from authority, says the Historian, that the stamp officers would not be sent from Great-Britain ; but selected from among the Americans, the Colony agents were desired to point out proper persons for the purpose. They generally nominated their friends, which affords a presumptive proof, that they supposed the act would have gone down. In this opinion they

When Strength perceives the issue of his breath—
 When bank-lodg'd Swallows doze in demi-death—
 When Matrons knit their husbands' fleecy hose—
 When *mucus* dribbles from the frost-night nose!
 In that inclement hour, when Day grew blind,
 And Somnus throws narcotics to mankind:
 Clogg'd with the poppies of Lethean sleep,
 The FACTION slumber'd and forgot to—weep!
 Each hand withheld from throwing Fortune's dice,
 Respite from misery, and woe and vice:
 The ides of *March the fourth* were all forgot,
 And their *what was*, absorb'd in—*what is not*!
 Gaunt Envy ceas'd, immortal men to hoot,
 And even Slander's foamy tongue was mute.

were far from being being singular. That the colonists would be ultimately obliged to submit to the *stamp act* was at first commonly believed, both in England and America. The framers of it, in particular, flattered themselves that the confusion, which would arise upon the disuse of writings, and the insecurity of property, which would result from using any other than that required by law, would compel the colonies, however reluctant, to use the stamp paper, and consequently to pay the taxes imposed thereon. They therefore boasted that it was a law which would execute itself. By the terms of the *stamp act*, it was not to take effect till the first day of November, a period of more than seven months after its passing. This gave the colonists an opportunity for leisurely canvassing the new subject, and examining it fully on every side. In the first part of this interval, struck with astonishment, they lay in silent consternation, and could not determine what course to pursue. By degrees they recovered their recollection. *Virginia led the way in opposition to the stamp act*. Mr. Patrick Henry brought into the House of Burgesses of that colony the following resolutions, which were substantially adopted.

Resolved, That the first adventurers, settlers on this his majesty's colony and dominion of Virginia, brought with them and transmitted to their posterity, and all other his majesty's subjects, since inhabiting in this his majesty's said colony, all the liberties, privileges and immunities, that have at any time been held, enjoyed and possessed by the people of Great-Britain.

Resolved, That by two royal charters, granted by king James the first, the colonies aforesaid, are declared and entitled to all liberties, privileges, and immunities of denizens, and natural subjects, to all intents and purposes, as if they had been abiding and born within the realm of England.

Resolved, That his majesty's liege people of this his ancient Colony have enjoyed the rights of being thus governed by their own assembly, in the article of taxes, and internal police, and that the same have never been forfeited,

*The bright stars twinkled in the vaulted sky ;
 Responsive Hogs, were grunting in the sty ;
 The bark lay torpid on the azure wave ;
 The winds were hush'd in th' Æolian cave ;
 The Gossamer was chain'd, and all at rest,
 Except the Cyprian boy in Chloe's breast.

At length, the Demon, leagu'd with Hate and Care,
 Touch'd each, in turn, and call'd him to Despair :
 With shudd'ring sympathy, and op'ning claws,
 The Band uprose, in a Tartarean noise,
 With *ennui* yawning, till they crack'd their jaws !
 They cast, in ire, their glaring eye-balls round,
 And scowl'd, and scar'd, and shrugg'd, and moan'd
 and frown'd :

* Nox erat ; et placidum carpebant fessa soporem
 Corpora per terras ; silvæque et sæva quierant
 Æquora ; cum medio volvuntur sidera lapsu ;
 Cum tacet omnis ager ; pecudes, pictæque volucres,
 Quæque lacus late liquidos, quæque aspera dumis
 Rura tenent, somno positæ sub nocte silenti
 Lenibant curas ; et corda oblita laborum.
 At non infelix animi Phœnissa :

VIRGIL.

Tous ces vers coulent d'un mouvement presque insensible : chaque phrase a son repos : et l'on y sent le charme du sommeil. Voyons si l'on retrouve l'original dans la copie de Voltaire.

Les astres de la nuit rouloient dans le silence ;
 Eole a suspendu les haleines des vents ;
 Tout se tait sur les eaux, dans les bois, dans les champs,
 Fatigue des travaux qui vont bientôt renaitre,
 Le tranquille taureau s'endort avec son maitre ;
 Les malheureux humains ont oublié leurs maux,
 Tout dort, tout s'abandonne aux charmes du repos.
 Phœniffe veille et pleure,

or yielded up, but have been constantly recognized by the King and people of Britain.

Resolved, Therefore, that the General Assembly of this Colony, together with his majesty, or his substitutes, have, in their representative capacity, the only exclusive right and power, to lay taxes and imposts, upon the inhabitants of this Colony, and that every attempt to vest such power in any other person or persons whatsoever, than the General Assembly aforesaid, is illegal, unconstitu-

With cank'ring fangs, all grinding to molest,
 They humm'd, like Hornets, brav'd within their nest.
 Some shriek'd their woe in *alt*, while some were harsh;
 And croak'd, like Bull-frogs, in the dismal marsh:
 Some, of vast bulk, lay poison'd by Ill's leaven,
 Like prostrate Titans, who'd offended Heaven:
 They saw Perdition's gulph, black, deep and foul,
 Till the pain'd Sight brought terror to the Soul;
 Some, with burst hearts, hung pensive o'er their knees;
 While others felt them shrivell'd into peas:
 Many sat couchant on their quiv'ring hams,
 Entranc'd with apathy, and cold as clams.
 Some perch'd, presumptuous, mid the *Tory* train,
 Blackguards in thought and act, and blood and grain:
 Prompt or to swear, or lie, or stab or run,
 And unroof Chapels, in the noon-day Sun:

tional, and unjust, and hath a manifest tendency to destroy British, as well as American Liberty.

Resolved, That his majesty's liege people, the inhabitants of this Colony, are not bound to yield obedience to any law, or ordinance whatever, designed to impose any taxation whatever upon them, other than the laws or ordinances of the General Assembly aforesaid.

Resolved, That any person, who shall, by speaking or writing, assert or maintain, that any person or persons, other than the General Assembly of this Colony, have any right or power to impose or lay any taxation on the people here, shall be deemed an enemy to this his majesty's colony.

Upon reading these Resolutions, the boldness and novelty of them affected one of the members to such a degree, that he cried out, "Treason! Treason!" They were, nevertheless, well received by the people, and immediately forwarded to the other provinces. They circulated extensively, and gave a spring to all the discontented. Till they appeared, most were of opinion, that the act would be quietly adopted. Murmurs, indeed, were common, but they seemed to be such as would soon die away. The countenance of so respectable a Colony as Virginia, confirmed the wavering, and emboldened the timid. Opposition to the stamp act, from that period, assumed a bolder face. The fire of liberty blazed forth from the Press: some well judged publications set the rights of the Colonists in a plain but strong point of view. The tongues and the pens of the well informed citizens laboured in kindling the latent sparks of patriotism. The flame spread from breast to breast, till the conflagration became general.—1 Vol. 58.

In the dispute with the King and Parliament, Massachusetts took an active part. Riots ensued, in consequence of which both Houses of Parliament, by

Miscreants who'd fatten in immoral wars,
 Who'd tear the Decalogue to light segars :
 Who'd wade in carnage, for a demi—price,
 Minions of Guilt, and pioneers of Vice.
 FED pounc'd on Fed, and brother taunted brother,
 Spitting, like roasting apples, at each other ;
 'Twas you're half Democrat, with freedom cramm'd ;
 And you, are trimming, Sir, and you be d——d !
 TIM P——G thus, in irregular strains,
 Slaver'd out his resentment and pictur'd his pains :
 Take the Sun and the Moon from the day and the
 night,
 Draw the Earth's massy linch-pin—Abolish Delight :
 Should the Fish cleave the seas, or Birds chirp in
 the air,
 While M——N fills my official chair ?

an address, requested his majesty to take measures for transporting every inhabitant of Massachusetts Bay, whom the Governor might suspect to be guilty of Treason, in order that he might be tried, " within the realm of Great-Britain, pursuant to the provision of the Statute of the 35 of King Henry the 8th."—The Legislature of Massachusetts, against which the measure was immediately aimed, was not in session. The House of Burgesses of Virginia met soon after official accounts of it reached America ; and, considering the cause of their sister state of Massachusetts a common cause, set another spirited example of opposition, by Resolving (among other things) " that all trials for treason, or for any other crime whatsoever, committed in that Colony, ought to be before his majesty's courts within the said Colony ; and that the seizing any person residing in the said Colony, suspected of any crime whatsoever, committed therein, and sending such person to places beyond the sea to be tried, was highly derogatory of the rights of British subjects." The next day, adds the Historian, Lord Botetourt, the Governor of Virginia, sent for the House of Burgesses and addressed them as follows : " Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses, I have heard of your Resolves, and augur ill of their effects. You have made it my duty to dissolve you, and you are dissolved accordingly."—1 Vol. 83.

The Parliamentary duty on Tea was afterwards laid, and opposed on a fundamental principle, as to the right of Parliament to tax the Colonies. In this opposition a quantity of Tea, belonging to the East-India Company, was destroyed in Boston harbour. In consequence of which an act of Parliament was passed, for stopping the trade and blocking up the harbour of Boston. On this subject the Historian observes, " The patriots who had hitherto guided the helm, knew well, that if the other colonies did not support the people of Bos-

Thence I batter'd at Freedom, with PITT for my guide,
 While L—ST—N and H—M—N flank'd on each side ;
 There we plann'd social ills that admit of no cure,
 And made poor struggling France, a vile *caricature* ;
 Rais'd taxes and armies to coax and alarm,
 And with rank *Tory* pus touch'd the Federal arm ;
 Strove to sneer down all good, and were riding post
 haste,

When the thunders of God, laid our infamy waste ;
 Awful Justice uprose, and surveying the evil,
 Kick'd our factious Cabal, and their plots to the Devil !
 Now I feel as perturbed as tides 'neath the Moon,
 Or a Dollar ramm'd down, for a voyage to Canton :
 Or an Iberian Bull in the murderous ring :
 Or Love in the fuds, or a Pig in a string :

ton, they must be crushed, and it was equally obvious, that in their coercion a precedent, injurious to liberty, would be established. It was therefore the interest of Boston to draw in the other colonies.—It was also the interest of the patriots in all the colonies, to bring over the bulk of the people, to adopt such efficient measures, as were likely to extricate the inhabitants of Boston from the unhappy situation in which they were involved. To effect these purposes, much prudence as well as patriotism was necessary. The other provinces were but remotely affected by the fate of Massachusetts. They were happy, and had no cause, on their own account, to oppose the government of Great Britain. That a people so circumstanced should take part with a distressed neighbour, at the risque of incurring the resentment of the mother country, did not accord with the selfish maxims, by which States, as well as individuals, are usually governed. The ruled are, for the most part, prone to suffer, as long as evils are tolerable, and in general they must feel, before they are roused to contend with their oppressors ; but the Americans acted on a contrary principle.”—1 Vol. 118.

“ In Virginia the House of Burgesses on the 26th of May 1774, resolved, that the first of June, the day on which the operation of the *Boston Port Bill* was to commence, should be set apart by the members as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, devoutly to implore the divine interposition, for averting the heavy calamities which threatened destruction to their civil rights, and the evils of a civil war—to give them one heart and one mind, to oppose by all just and proper means, every injury to American rights.” On the publication of this Resolution, the Royal Governor, the Earl of Dunmore, dissolved them. The members, notwithstanding their dissolution, met in their private capacities, and signed an agreement, in which, among other things, they declared, “ that an attack made on one of their sister colonies, to compel submission to arbitrary taxes, was an attack made on all British America, and threatened ruin to the rights of all, unless the united wisdom of the whole be applied.”—1 Vol. 118.

Or a Knave with the stripes of a stern, civic whipper,
 Or a Cod on the hook of a Marblehead skipper.
 Wisdom's render'd the halters of Cruelty nooseless :
 Now, like Cats in new buildings, our talons are useless :
 Some are sick—some cashier'd and from duty exempt,
 Or hung up, like torn Coats, on the pegs of Contempt !

With a sing'd paw, like Folly's ductile Cat,
 The beardless Star-Gazer of S——d fat ;
 Hammering Lies !—Like Vulcan at his fire,
 Begrim'd with filth, and reeking with his ire :
 More subtle *Catilines*, in shade, behind,
 Fed the hot forge, or rais'd th' inflaming wind !
 He'd fashion'd the tenth Lie, with skill profound,
 When Hell's infernal Tenants, crawl'd around ;

'This was the second time the house of Burgesses incurred the displeasure of their royal Governor, and were dissolved for supporting their brethren of Massachusetts.'

In those days, as well as lately, Virginia took a leading influential part in the republican cause, and acted with union, energy and success. But did the citizens of Boston—did the inhabitants of Massachusetts—did the people of New England then complain of "*Virginia Domination* ?" There was the same cause for such complaints then, as now. And they were indeed made.—Yes, *Hutchison*, *Barnard*, and other royalists and tories, at that day, made substantially the same complaints of Virginia influence, as the *federalists* do at present. But the *wigis*, particularly of Massachusetts, cooperated with their brethren of Virginia. "In the beginning of March 1773, the House of Burgesses appointed a committee of eleven persons who should maintain a correspondence with her "sister colonies," on all the subjects which related to the common cause.—It was on this occasion, that the legislature of Massachusetts paid a just tribute of respect to the exertions of the Virginians. They came to several Resolves, and were careful, in the first, to speak highly in praise of Virginia. They appointed a committee of fifteen members, and directed them to "prepare a circular letter to the Speakers, requesting them to lay the same before their respective Assemblies, in confidence that they will comply with the wise and salutary resolves of the house of Burgesses of Virginia."—*Gord. Hist.* 1 Vol. 224.

A Virginian patriot, the illustrious WASHINGTON, by an unanimous appointment, took the command of our army, and, in harmonious concert with his brother officers and fellow-soldiers of all the states, conducted it to a successful and glorious issue. Through the commander in chief, Virginia had a superior influence in the military part of the revolution.—But that circumstance gave the other states no just cause of complaint.

A momentous crisis in our Revolution was the Declaration of Independence. It was a bold but necessary measure. The public mind was in a degree prepar-

In horrid extacy they said, or sung ;
 Can one so mischievous, be yet so young ?
 Be this a *Fete d'enfer*, grim Moloch, howls ;
 Let *Io Pæan*, charge Perdition's Souls ;
 'Twixt Sin & Shame, a new-fledg'd Crime is trac'd :
 'Tis H—LB—T—M, first in order plac'd :
 The old Enormities are all disgrac'd.
 Be it the theme of fell Tartarean lays :
 The Machiavelian Spirit gives it praise !

Lull'd from these scenes by Sleep's embalming care ;
 Then rous'd from Slumber's clutches by Despair ;
 The legal Prattler (fond of a debate)
 View'd his burnt fingers, and thus sigh'd to Fate.
 Why am I now the shuttlecock of Life ;
 The point of Laughter, and the germ of Strife :

ed for it by the "*Common Sense*" of Mr. Paine, the most popular pamphlet ever published in America. But the first official step towards it was taken by Virginia. The house of Burgesses of that state, on the fifteenth day of May 1776, when there were present one hundred and twelve members, resolved *unanimously*, that their Delegates should be instructed to propose to Congress, that the United Colonies be, by that respectable body, declared free and independent States." The motion was accordingly made, June 7th, by RICHARD HENRY LEE, one of their Delegates ;—and another of them, THOMAS JEFFERSON, the chairman of the committee appointed for that purpose, drew the Declaration which was adopted and signed July 4th, 1776.—*Ramf. Hist.* 1 Vol. 324—*Gordon's*, 1 Vol. 84.

The articles of Confederation proving insufficient, a renovation of the Constitution became necessary. In this important measure, also, Virginia had the honour of taking the lead. "While the country, says the elegant Historian, free from foreign force and domestic violence, enjoyed tranquillity, a proposition was made by Virginia to all the other States to meet in Convention, for the purpose of digesting a form of government, equal to the exigences of the Union.—The first motion for this purpose was made by Mr. MADISON, and he had the pleasure of seeing it acceded to by twelve of the States, and finally to issue in the establishment of a New Constitution, which bids fair to repay the citizens of the United States for the toils, dangers and wastes of the Revolution."—*Ramfay's History*, 2 Vol. 341.

In addition to this remark of the Historian, it may be observed, that Mr. MADISON, being a member of the General Convention, and one of the Committee of five, who sat in their recess, is said to have had a principal agency in drawing the Constitution. He was one of the most prominent advocates for its adoption in the Convention of Virginia, where he was opposed by the celebrated Orator, Mr. HENRY. Afterwards, in the first Congress under the new government, he moved the subject of Amendments, twelve of which were proposed

Why have you suffer'd, in the world's great mart,
 Contempt to hold a *mortgage* on my heart ?
 'Tis not bar-practice, and deserves no fee ;
 If you say 'tis, come down and ask old THE.
 Why am I thus encumber'd with distress ;
 I'd make you *justify*, if you were less—
 We've other *Royalists* more dire than me,
 Who walk, on carpets, to eternity !
 Lo ! *Draco* sits a Tyrant and a Judge,
 His tone; a menace, and his thought a grudge :
 No kindly sympathies attune his age :
 His pulses quick'ning only in—his rage !
 O'er Freedom's sons; his aching eye-balls roll,
 Hate, in his breast, and Treason in his soul ;

by the two Houses of Congress, and ten of them ratified by a constitutional majority of the States. Those amendments both improved the Constitution, and also reconciled a large proportion of the citizens of the United States, who were dissatisfied with the Constitution, as originally adopted, but who from that time have been most sincerely attached to it.

General WASHINGTON, a Virginian, was unanimously elected the first President of the United States ; and he selected Mr. JEFFERSON for the confidential office of Secretary of State. Upon Mr. Jefferson's election to the Presidency, he appointed his bosom friend, Mr. MADISON, to the same office, which he had himself holden under President Washington.—The administration receives the cordial support of Virginia, and most of the other States.

Citizens of New-England, from this historical review, you see the conduct of Virginia, on the momentous questions of the *Stamp Act* and other measures of the British Parliament to tax the Colonies, the *Declaration of Independence*, and the *Federal Constitution*, and also in relation to the Parliamentary attacks upon Massachusetts and the sufferings of the town of Boston. As a State, till lately, Massachusetts harmonized and cooperated with her in the common cause of Liberty. Her politics continue, as from the beginning, *Republican*. Her members, her union, her political consistency and coincidence with the original sentiments of the mass of the American people, give her now, as formerly, great weight and influence in the legislative and executive councils of the nation.—The deviation from first principles, and a common policy, has been on our part.—As a State, we have been divided, alienated and opposed to the nation and the States in general, and have thus thrown away, for awhile, our national influence and consequence. Instead of retracing our steps, and regaining our former standing, by fair means, a disappointed, desperate faction among us are endeavouring, by all the little *Anti-Washingtonian* arts in their power to excite a State jealousy against Virginia.—Of all possible schemes of opposition this is the most ungrateful, illiberal and mean ; and as such, we ought indignantly to frown upon it.”—(*Pittsfield Sun.*)

So mean, he'll creep for favors, through the mire ;
 Then spurn the Dolt, that fated his desire.
 The Furies hail him, as he chills the day,
 And Terror stalks, before him, on his way :
 A Slave, in principle—an active Flaw :
 A Dog, 'mong worthies, and a Fiend, in law :
 At Death's black portal the worn miscreant stands :
 With fearful eyes, and parricidal hands :
 While Wisdom's manacled, and Honor weeps,
 He prates of equity, and says—he sleeps !!!
 His blood-stain'd fangs made Desolation start :
 And Mercy shudder'd, as she view'd his heart.

Demi-secluded from his fallen Peers,
 Thus H. G. O. expressed his well-bred fears :

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, the late Oracle of Anglo-Federalism, in a Report made as Secretary of the Treasury in 1792, gave his opinion to Congress, that “ Ideas of a contrariety of interests between the Northern and Southern regions of the Union, are in the main as unfounded as they are mischievous. The diversity of circumstances, on which such contrariety is usually predicated, authorizes a directly contrary conclusion. Mutual wants constitute one of the strongest links of political connection ; and the extent of these bears a natural proportion to the diversity in the means of mutual supply.

“ Suggestions of an opposite complexion are ever to be deplored, as unfriendly to the steady pursuit of one great common cause, and to the perfect harmony of all the parts.”

Reader, compare these sentiments with the ravings and railings, which you read and heard from our northern *Anglo-federalists* at the present day, against the Southern States in general, and Virginia in particular ; and learn what a mutable inconsistent thing this *federalism* is !

In the same Report Secretary HAMILTON observed to Congress, the disturbed state of Europe, inclining its citizens to emigration, the requisite workmen will be more easily acquired, than at another time ; and the effect of multiplying the opportunities of employment to those who emigrate, may be an increase of the number and extent of valuable acquisitions to the population, arts and industry of the country.

To find pleasure in the calamities of other nations would be criminal ; but to benefit ourselves, by opening an asylum to those who suffer, in consequence of them, is as justifiable as it is politic.

In conformity to these just sentiments a naturalization law was passed, under the faith of which foreigners persecuted like our ancestors in their native countries, emigrated to the United States. In the progress of *federalism*, towards an hereditary system, as one of the means of changing the genius of our government, in order to accustom our citizens to the exercise of arbitrary power by degrees, it was thought advisable to begin with foreigners ; for which pur-

My Allies sicken—Baal is laid low,
 And ev'ry month creates a new-fledg'd woe :
 Were but their functions equal to their phlegm,
 They'd run from me, who cannot run from them :
 Each Caucus now, I reprobate and rue ;
 I'd start an *alibi*, but that won't do.
 Mesh'd in the Fed'ral web, I'm leagu'd to work,
 I've worn the crescent and must shield the Turk.
 W—rr—n must drag each new-born Feud to light,
 And I array them for statistic fight ;
 Disreputable toil of fell distress,
 That's prais'd by few, and e'en that few gets less,
 I'd publish, could I, and without a fee,
 My *nollem factum* against Liberty !

pose, a popular clamour was raised against them, and then an Alien Act passed, by which, notwithstanding the national faith pledged by the naturalization law, and in violation of the constitutional right of Jury trial, the President was vested with arbitrary power to inflict banishment, without indictment or trial, at his sovereign will and pleasure, upon any aliens whom he might think dangerous, and who had not obtained complete naturalization. The political tendency of this measure, to change the principle of our constitution, was artfully attempted to be concealed under the popular hue and cry raised against Aliens by the federal partizans, and joined in by thousands who did not perceive the object.

The venerable and virtuous State of Massachusetts had been selected by the enemies to EQUAL RIGHTS, as the focus of statistic sedition. It was her Capital that the late Gen. Hamilton designated as "the head quarters of Anti-republican principles ;" but recent honorable events have proved that it was a libel on her general character. She might be deceived, but she could not be corrupted. The insidious foes to the mild principles of our government, have employed every means to seduce her from an obedience to her own declarations, and to cloud her intellect with misrepresentation. They affected to deplore an endangered state of religion, which had no existence but in idea ; while they were actually destroying the food of morals, by coarse detraction, and every art that falsehood, malevolence or folly could suggest. They held a majority of the people of this State, in an aristocratic slumber, for several years, by continually administering deadly opiates, with the superscribed alluring appellation of "*order and good government*." This fatal delusion was upheld by consummate artifice and incessant intrigue, until it pleased Heaven to destroy this unnatural *Anglo-tory* endeavour, by the means which they had adopted for its support. And the "*sleeping Samsons*" have at length awoken, and shown their strength.

In the plenitude of a political lunacy, it was resolved that Mr. ELY of Springfield should openly move for a violation of the last governing testament of Washington, and create such a difficulty between the Northern and Southern States,

Bring me Medea's kettle, plunge me in :
 Ah, lave these royal speckles from my skin :
 How small the error, when such ills commence !
 How great the evil, in the consequence !
 What's a *palazzo*, but the base of Care,
 Unless Content sits jocund in our chair :
 With sparkling vision blessing Reason's bowl,
 And op'ning ev'ry alley of the Soul ?—
 Yet, though opposing modes may vex the hour,
 I trust Urbanity will keep his pow'r ;
 To harmonize Ambition's ruthless song,
 And lead resplendent Charity along.—
 Say, shall the attributes of Peace be o'er ?
 Shall social blandishments be known no more ?

as would contemplate, on its becoming a law of the land, the DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION !—Though every institute both divine and human, seemed to forbid the measure, it was squeezed through the Legislature of this Commonwealth, by a majority so limited as scarcely to be indicative of approbation. All the Republicans were alarmed, and the moderate federalists began to ponder upon the disorganizing boldness of the proceeding. The sensible yeomanry argued with each other upon the misery that was in perspective : they well knew that a reciprocation of advantages was involved in the pure conservation of the Federal Compact, and that all and every State, from *Saint Croix* to the *Mississippi*, were bound by policy, honor and humanity, to resist this terrible inroad upon the common good. They well knew that New-England was the carrier of the rich produce of the Southern department of the confederation, who receive through the the Northern states the produce of the Indies and of Europe ; and that although the duties to the government are first paid here, that the consumer ultimately bears the weight of the impost. They know all this, and consequently saw the awful danger of Mr. Elr's attempt to derange the system, and make a political volcano of their parent State, from whence the destructive fires were to be belched forth upon her associated Sisters in legislation and strength. Their apprehension made them think with more depth and precision : that thought awakened their duty, when they immediately clung to "first principles," and expressed their repugnance to the proposed innovation, by giving a decided majority against the promoters and friends of this calamitous attempt.

It has been wittily said, of this Mr. Elr, that he digests his food better than he digests his ideas, and his personal weight gives to this observation the force of an acknowledged truth ; but his mental weight would not authorise an unqualified suspicion that he had any agency in the formation of a project, which, if carried into effect commensurate with the desires of those who gave it sustenance if not birth, might convulse this empire from *Maine* to *Georgia*. If once a fanatical spirit is infused in the organic mass of elementary principles of the

Shall the prophane and vile, from Envy's den;
 Stand on a parallel with radiant men?
 Shall Rudeness execrate Wit's polish'd song,
 Merely that blatant Rudeness dare be wrong?
 Forbid, this harsh result to be endur'd:
 In this kind aim, let *Party* be abjur'd—
 A GENTLEMAN'S a being Gods inspire,
 Beyond the vulgar, and of purer fire;
 Reproving weaknesses by poignant sense;
 Never offending—Slow to meet offence:
 Either *Minerva* woos him to be kind:
 One nerves his arm, the other nerves his mind:
 Serenely firm he lifts his awful crest,
 And Beauty nestles in his ample breast:

American commonwealth; if Northern can be opposed to Southern influence, in battle array; if geographical limitations can excite political antipathies; if we can have played off, in America, a miserable imitation of the *blue* and *green* factions in Constantinople, as they have been eloquently described by the luminous GIBBON—If we are to have the fable of the big endions and the little endions of *Laputa*, so happily conceived and exquisitely told by Dr. SWIFT, unfortunately realized, upon the fair bosom of this splendid and rising nation; if conspirators, in their caucusses and closets, are hourly suffered to pollute public opinion, by multitudinous and atrocious falsehoods; if the nauseating tale of a *Virginia* influence, is to be echoed and re-echoed until the abominable authors of this most infamous and chimerical slander, almost believe it to be true—why then we must bid adieu to our wonted repose, to our endearing sympathies—to private and public confidence—to the paternal admonitions of WASHINGTON, and to the order and harmony of our political systems, where each and every portion of territory answers and accords to the other, and the wants of a part, are exuberantly supplied by the industry and talents of the rest: So stands New-England, in relation to the southern states, and so stand the southern states in relation to New-England. Nor can one planet disappear from the galaxy, without ruin or confusion to its dependent satellites.

That all these, and many more and worse, would be the inevitable consequences of Mr. ELY's motion, if those who first conceived it, could be gratified in their wishes, we have no doubt: but we have a doubt whether the extreme solidity of this gentleman's intellectual organs ever did or could admit an impression adequate to the extent of the mischief involved in his disastrous motion. The *Royal Faction* are alternately despairing and hoping, wishing and fearing: one day trying the result of one wretched expedient, and on the next, of another—following circular letters with pamphlets, and pamphlets with political festivals—decrying British influence in public, and giving it force and currency in private! Tutored in machiavelian stratagems abroad, and insidiously disseminating the same stratagems at home, to warp the public mind from its due regards for civil and

Giving disdain to each unhallow'd fear ;
 In action, noble—In expression, clear :
 By Delicacy's mandate taught and rais'd,
 He smooths those ethics that the Schools have prais'd ;
 (Like the involving fluid of our earth,)
 Throws a decorum round his spell-bound mirth,
 That limits gladness with a pure controul,
 And chains the effervescence of the Soul !
 That, which in coarser spirits nurtures pride,
 With him is dignity and ease allied—
 Like the young May, mid issuing sweets, he rose—
 His mien enhances what his heart bestows—
 Love warms his pulses with a gen'rous fire,
 While Science sheathes the fury of desire !—

religious freedom ; to give to the citizens forms instead of principles, and to teach them distrust of their own happiness, by insinuating a doubt of their own political sufficiency.—Such, these incendiaries would wish the people to become ; tame and insipid, believing themselves to be, *their own worst enemies*—like the generous lion engaged, at once the sport and profit of his keeper !—These are the politics and their effects, fellow-citizens, of such motions. It is like a signal to battle, or like the morning gun which announces the approaching carnage of the dreadful day that is to succeed the explosion.

When Massachusetts was first settled, every circumstance in Europe, conspired to give a Republican tendency to the primitive inhabitants, which has never been interrupted or perverted, from its natural objects, the personal independence of the citizen, and the security of the government.—It has been a mistaken idea, cherished by British writers, and attempted, by them, to be imposed upon mankind, that these original settlers were nourished in their infancy, by the paternal care of that nation, from which they descended ; the contrary tendency of this assertion is too clear, however to be disputed ; for these unhappy *aliens and emigrants*, never came to this country from choice, but necessity, and were actually discharged on this inhospitable soil, by the convulsive efforts of the British nation, when the spirit of civil and religious liberty, was in the highest state of effervescence ; bringing with them an indignant sense of the wrongs they had suffered, in the place of their nativity ; outcast and forlorn : enraged and persecuted, they settled here as in a place of refuge, from the contempt and hatred of their oppressors—agreeably to the light of experience, and the influence of the political knowledge which they then possessed, every measure and every institution became republican, from their natural attachment to that cause, and to those principles, which produced the occasion.—The hundred hills of Massachusetts became the *mons sacer* to these determined plebians, who, however very unlike the Plebians of Rome, never could be persuaded again, to be corrupted by the arts, or enchained by the force, of that government, which had systematically galled them, by every means in their power : through all the

He thinks of man, as those who've frailties ought,
 And his chaste language dulcifies that thought—
 Calm Pleasure breathes her influence o'er his day,
 And Virtue hails the moral of his lay :
 A Christian hero, and the foe of Strife,
 The slave of Honor and the grace of life !—
 The wiles of POLICY should ne'er efface
 That cheap suavity man owes his race ;
 Electric charm, that keeps the Passions even,
 And gilds our antics, till we soar to Heaven !

Like *Marius* peeping through *Minturnian* reeds,
 Begrim'd, yet arrogant with daring deeds,
 Crouch'd royal T—CY, behind Treason's bier,
 Warming with hate, then shivering with fear :

varied scenes of political history, it appears, as far as our examination has reached, that the People of this State may be deceived, but they cannot be *enslaved*.

Alarmed by the hardy spirit of those original Republicans, the British administration, adopted an early system of *espionage*, and detached numerous emissaries, to seduce, or intimidate the People—among these, one RANDOLPH was conspicuous, whose letters may be found in the third volume of *Hutchinson's* History of Massachusetts ; these letters, were continued from Sept. 20, in 1676, to May 16th, in 1689, when the last of them, was dated in the Goal of Boston ! where this miscreant had been confined, in one of those revolutionary paroxysms, when the sovereign people of this State, (always vigilant and jealous of their privileges,) took the liberty of vindicating their own rights, to the discomfiture of the guilty.—A perusal of these letters, in illustration of our first position, would demonstrate the perfect scorn, with which every occurrence relating to New-England was held by this courtly missionary : we shall select only one instance. among a number, taken from a letter, under the date of June 14, 1682 : in this letter RANDOLPH has asserted, as follows, “ the first adventurers are either all dead, or their children driven out of their property, by their fathers' servants, or else they have become so few and inconsiderable, as to be involved in obscurity ; and as for all the persons, concerned in the *faction* here” for so the inhabitants of New-England have been invariably stigmatized in Great Britain, “ I know but one man, who was not a servant, or a Servant's son, who now governs the governor and the whole country.”—RANDOLPH calls the people of this town *Bozoncers*, and *Usurpers*, and charges them with a design to form an independent Commonwealth, denying any appeals to Britain ; in the true spirit of British policy he affects to treat its military strength with derision, and undertakes, with 500 of his Britannic Majesty's guards, to subdue and drive them from the Province, as he proceeds to say, that Mr. LEVERETT, is the only old Soldier in the Colony, he having served, in the late Rebellion, under OLIVER CROMWELL.

All these facts go to prove the spirit of their ancestors, and we know of noth-

A *Faction* *ague*, varying his woes ;
 Inflam'd at noon-tide, and at midnight froze !
 Thus the man murmur'd :—Fortune, pest of Hell,
 Inconstant wench—Ah ! *Horace* knew thee well,
 I'll snatch the bandage from thy darken'd eyes :
 Look at thy Slave !—be kind—for once, be wise :
 If there is truth in *Sallust*, *Catiline*
 Was but a partial sacrifice of thine—
 Survey my *royal* friends, thou potent witch :
 Some demi-damn'd, while some are in a ditch :
 Our immature *Noblesse*, from Reason scud,
 Wriggling, like Tadpoles, through a stagnant mud :
 Lo, where his Grace of Br——e, maudlin sits,
 Dead to young Joy,—A bankrupt in his wits :

ing that can demonstrate any change among these Republicans, from that determination and virtue, which their Fathers possessed : with the light of experience then blazing before our eyes, and directing our course, we smile at the idea that the Republican party will not be paramount : however modified or suppressed, this virtue cannot be extinguished, and if the arts of Anglo Federalism, could bring it into action, woe be to those who should create the difficulty ; the firm minority of 33,000, would, in such a crisis, soon become the majority, and the Republicans, when it was "their cue to fight," would not want a prompter.—Let the Tory Journals then boast of their strength in this state—let the dozing Sampsons, in their cups, charged with the Falernian grape, prophane the religion which they affect to venerate, and artfully insinuate *opposition*, when they really meditate REBELLION, in order if possible to effect a separation from the Southern States !—But let them recollect that they are attentively watched, in all their machinations, and if they should once dare *to lift their parricidal hands against the peace of their country*, the same magnanimity of heart, which of old, made RANDOLPH and ANDROS prisoners, (and of late, cleared this State, of the worst of malefactors, although born and bred in its bosom ;) if once roused into action, would soon add new examples to the catalogue of domestic traitors, and make them as execrable, as they are now impotent.

We say again that the People of this State, are rapidly awakening to a due sense of their true interests, and that no man in it dare publicly to avow a wish to *dissolve the union*—nor will all the subtleties, that have been so industriously practised to renew a little provincial prejudice, against the sister State of Virginia, serve any other purpose, but that of exposing the perpetrators to general detestation, when the point is rightly understood.

It is no less honorable, to the character of this nation, than true, that in that arduous struggle for liberty and independence, which marked the American revolution, there never was the least disagreement : there never was even a symptom of jealousy among the states, composing the ORIGINAL CONFEDERATION. Not, that the Anti-revolutionary faction, vulgarly called the *Tory Party*,

Monarchic Raven !—Cause, without effect ;
 Like prophet BROTHERS, he's outliv'd his sect—
 Laid up in ord'nary, behold his Trunk,
 Gnaw'd by Care's worms, tho' caulk'd with *British* junk.
 His topmast struck—His timbers all bespoke—
 His cable shorten'd, and his anchor broke :
 Like Attic portals, by the Gazer seen,
 His ruin merely proving he has been !—

When SANDY shiver'd him, ambition scowl'd ;
 Folly was jubilant and Treason howl'd :
 Then mammoth JEFFERSON rose up to pow'r :
 Truth rear'd her crest, and Schism moan'd our hour !
 Our Faction's awe-struck—Guilt has done his part :
 Th' arterial blood is banish'd from the heart,

bribed by foreign gold ; seduced by foreign influence, or corrupted by the vain, illusory hope, of advancing their private fortunes on the ruin of their country ; did not practice every artifice, without regard to truth, reason, or decency, to weaken the springs of opposition to the claims of the British Government, and to suffocate, in its cradle, the herculean infant of Liberty ; which even then, alone and unprotected in the alarming conflict, either attracted the notice, or excited the admiration, of the wise and enlightened in every part of Europe !

The idea of rival or contending interests between the GREAT and the LITTLE STATES, had not then an existence : or if, by chance some wretched, mean and hypocritical miscreant, but hesitatingly touched this string of national discord, his name was given to the winds of heaven, to be waisted in infamy through every part of the union—Not *Galloway*—nor *Hutchinson*, not the veriest sycophant of British power, had then ventured to insist upon this topic, so fertile of the plagues of faction, and of anarchy ; provided it could have obtained a residence in the American mind. The discovery of this imaginary evil was reserved for a more tranquil and a more happy period—It is Mr. TRACY of Connecticut, and a few benighted followers of this prophet of Sedition, who, in the fulness of political necromancy, have had the unrivalled glory of conjuring from the gulph of despair, this horrid demon of the imagination.—In the progress of the Revolution, *Delaware* reposed in security, by the side of *Pennsylvania* ; *Rhode Island* was cherished by *Massachusetts*, and the *F Jerseys*, after being pillaged by the British mercenaries, found relief in her more populous and effective neighbours—Local boundaries have been fixed by accident, and are now consecrated by the force of time and habit : and it is only on the NATION'S WILL and POWER : and on the natural and constitutional RIGHTS and INTERESTS, of the States, and of the individuals who compose them, that the peace and prosperity, of this rising Republic, is built and established as on a rock !—Away then with this miserable pretence : Away then with this insulting distinction of the GREAT and LITTLE STATES, having discordant or even varying interests :—The sovereignty of each is equally and inviolably guarded against injury or diminution ; and what is good for one is good for all,

The G—w—ds weep and doze, but cannot think :
And TIM, his Holiness, is lost in drink :

Boston, that royal hot-bed of the States,
Now sinks in grief—now menaces the Fates :
Ot—s, mellifluous Ot—s, cannot please :
His silver accents only charm the Breeze :
The flood is past, that fed our moon-drawn tide,
And Sorrow's ebb, reduces mortal pride.
Regard our minions perishing by scores ;
The Party's offals rot on Freedom's shores !

The gentle G—RN—R, in tears came next,
Becloath'd in fables, sulky, sad and vext,
Eager to prattle—A meek, kindly soul ;
In his right hand he flourish'd forth a scroll :

This project of effacing the best and wisest provisions of the Constitution, is a new thing, that was engendered, in secret, and cast instantaneously upon our astonished senses !—It burst upon us, like a black, terrific cloud, at noon day, obtruding upon the beautiful sunshine, and clear atmosphere, furcharged with all the elements of destruction.—A GUY FAWKES was found to blow ns into the air, with all the settled orders of the State : our peace and union and glory, our funds and credit, both public and private : our consistency, our character, our laws, our security, and our love for each other, were to be sacrificed in this novel explosion ! for out of this dreadful project every evil might arise, but certainly, no benefit, either to the Union, the particular States, or the individual Citizens !

Let us try the public mind, upon the chord of interest.—There are 14,000 public creditors, and 5000 of those belong to Massachusetts, which owns more of the public debt, than Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio and Mississippi !—Should this have no influence upon the wife and independent people of this province ?—In the event of a public commotion, every State must take care of its own creditors, living within its jurisdiction.—In regard to numbers, they run thus : Virginia and Kentucky contain 1,100,000 persons, 700,000, of which are white.—Massachusetts and Maine contain only 575,000.—Pennsylvania contains upwards of 600,000 persons—and the Constitutions, of 16 out of 17 States duly recognize the ancient distinction of Freemen and *Serai* : considering such a recognition, as indispensably necessary to the tranquillity, preservation and strength of the whole Federal Union, whose fundamental principle of government, is dependent on the ratio of representation and taxation by numbers ; which is the *key stone of the Constitution*.

It is not a geographical line, or territorial boundary :—It is not a circumstance resting on this or that point of the compass—It is not a dissimilitude of little interests among the distant, but irreproachable members of the great political family—It is not the necromantic efficacy of a few miserable terms of cabalistic origin—It is not the merely local distinction of southern or northern states, or

In imitation of the Conscript Sires ;
 Feeling their soppery, but not their fires ;
 A sign of eloquence, thus Art opines,
 The inarticulate must deal in signs :
 Making the obsequies of Death a joke,
 (Ah ! had he *thought*, as often as he *spoke*)
 With air facetious neutraliz'd the gloom,
 A very *Petit maitre* at the tomb !
 Smirk'd, sigh'd and snivell'd to his *Royal* Clan,
 Took his rappee, then hemm'd, and thus began.
 Decking his verbiage in tinsel charms,
 While Syntax frown'd in anger and in arms :—
 “ Go, ALEX, mid the spirits of the brave,
 While *royal* tears, embalm your *royal* grave :

the deadly attempt to exasperate Virginia against Massachusetts—It is not by any management of intrigue or disaffection to the peace, increasing prosperity and happy establishments of the nation, among a remnant of disappointed pious men, and their insatuated partizans THAT CAN OR SHALL CONVULSE THE SOLID FABRIC OF THE UNION !

LOUISIANA.

The malignant, but absurd manner, in which the Anglo-Federal Faction, have questioned the policy of possessing *Louisiana*, is the most damning proof of their inveteracy to our civil and religious liberties, and of their servile devotion to the views of the British Government that has occurred : first, they laboured hard to make it the source of a foreign war, but disappointed in that mad desire, they attempted to invalidate the authority of France in regard to its disposal ; but as quiet possession was admitted by the official representatives of Spain, as well as France, they groaned with dismay, until the temporary provisions for its regulation under the American supremacy, were submitted to the approbation of the Congress ; then, with a malignant ardor, they brought every article to the rack of sophistry, and by insisting loudly, on the fallacy of means that had never been tried, ungenerously expected to excite murmurs against the best possible mode, which human sagacity could cherish, for the safe arrangement of such chaotic elements of grandeur.—What additional advantages, would these enemies to our Government desire, for the people of Louisiana ? they have equal laws, freedom of religious worship, the trial by jury, the benefit of the *Habeas Corpus*, and every immunity that can be enjoyed by men who are taking a probationary station in the grades of Liberty, to qualify them for a fuller enjoyment of its felicities—The force of habit, is wonderfully powerful, and men, may be found (even in the Eastern States) who would rather do homage to a Tyrant, for the privilege to breathe ; in order, that they might tyrannize over their band of vassals ; than stand erect, as men on a basis of comparative equality, with the mass of human kind—As this is an unquestionable, though a melancholy

Tulip of Federalism—germ of Pride ;
 By Britain bolster'd, and to Grace allied ;
 Inform me, by next post (to ease my woe)
 If there's an Aristocracy below !—
 Don't peep above thy bourn, my splendid friend,
 New England's gone—our treason's at an end :
 Nor Bank-civilities—nor English gold,
 Could bribe the Yankeys—They will not be sold :
 The Priest is muzzled and the Dolt's in dread :
 The MONK is mute, and FISHER's gone to bed !
 E'en hacknied C—le—n's breast pumps up a sigh :
 And begs forgiveness as he pens the lie !
 Like foul Arachne, savage, lean and dire,
 Coils Anglo-D—NN—E, pregnant with his ire :

ly fact, what could the Congressional Power do, under such extraordinary wants, but go forwards ; with a cautious, but increasing confidence ; and, as the coast has never been navigated by Freedom, to throw the lead, as they advance towards legislative perfection.

In bestowing civil and religious liberty upon a people, who have not been accustomed to their enjoyment, we can scarcely exercise too much circumspection ; like persons who have been enfeebled by a long course of disease, it is expedient that we should regulate our cordials and anodynes by the appearances of convalescence, and not endanger the vital principle, by an influx of viands too suddenly administered.—The friends of the executive authority must perceive that they are placed in a situation of unprecedented responsibility ; to emancipate the inhabitants of a province, who have been long enslaved by the harsh institutes of prescriptive force, and that in the execution of this godlike endeavour, much peril may arise, as resulting from the prejudices of custom, and much more from a domestic opposition, issuing from villany, in the knavish, and from misconception, in the unwise.

Sir WM. BLACKSTONE, in his Commentaries on the Laws of England, makes the rights of persons, to consist, principally, “ in the enjoyment of personal security, of personal liberty, and of private property : so long as these remain inviolate,” continues this legal sage, “ the subject is perfectly free: for every species of compulsive tyranny and oppression must act in opposition to one or other of these rights, having no other object upon which it can possibly be employed.”

The conditional frailty of men, comprises three states ; Innocence, suspicion and guilt : In innocence, he is to be protected ; in suspicion, he is to be circumscribed ; and in guilt, he is to be punished, with a reference to mercy—From a good government two essential points are required : Privileges to be maintained, and a power commensurate with that expected support—That being the relative position of the ruler and the community, it is the duty of all men, who mean well to their fellow citizens, to take all the bearings, obligations and infirmities of our nature, within the scale of their understanding, before they

Th' impoison'd web in which he spits and crawls,
 Extends from Delaware to James's walls :
 Whence PITY electrifies his Reptile's blood,
 And gives him impetus to murder good !
 Transfuses venom cross the troublous deep,
 While all the Muses stare, and wond'ring weep :
 Why am I thus ? the snivelling Bardling cries :
 (Ah why ! Parnassus' echo, shrill replies :)
 Those Gods are false in whom I put my trust ;
 P—CK—G's craz'd, and HAMILTON is dust :
 J—Y's in his second childhood—R—SS is nought :
 And CH—SE is wasting in obtrusive thought :
 I've made the institutes of Right a jest :
 I've strew'd vile fæces o'er my natal nest :

presume to pass judgment upon matters of such high moment to the world.—The truth is, that the whole proceeding of the Executive Authority, relative to *Louisiana*, is the most glorious circumstance of Mr. Jefferson's glorious life :—It was conceived in wisdom, was organized by benevolence, and will be sustained by happiness and honor.

"What are the boundaries of Louisiana," as acquired by the United States from France, by the late treaty of cession ? This point, independent of any connection it may have with the ratification of the convention, is extremely important. In order to exhibit this view the more distinctly, it is necessary to go back to an early period of the colonization of Louisiana.

In the year 1673, M. M. Joliet, and Marquette, two French Canadians, excited by the information of the Indians, explored and struck the Mississippi, which they descended to the Arkansas. Their representations awakened the curiosity of M. de la Sale, who, in the year 1680, under the permission of the French government, explored the Mississippi. On the lower part of the Illinois he garrisoned a fort called Crevecoeur ; and he sent father Hennepin down the Mississippi, until he reached the ocean. In 1682, M. la Sale, and M. Jonti, went down the river with sixty men, named the country Louisiana, built a fort in the Chickasaw territory, 60 leagues below the Ohio, by the name of Prudhomme. M. la Sale then returned to France. The French government, entering with ardour, into his scheme of forming settlements along the St. Lawrence and Mississippi, from sea to sea, placed under his direction four vessels, with men and stores. He failed in 1684 ; but missing the mouth of the Mississippi, landed on the 18th of February, in the Bay of St. Bernard. Here he made two successive establishments.

About this time the Chevalier Tontito, descended the mouth of the Mississippi, and on ascending the river formed a permanent settlement on the Arkansas. Not long after this period several other small settlements were made by enterprising Frenchmen.

In 1689 war commenced between France and Spain, which lasted till 1697, during which period nothing appeared to have been done by France to succour

I've stain'd that honor which upheld my youth ;
 I've varnish'd Sophistry and slaughter'd Truth.
 He had said more....but Reason in affright,
 Call'd Shame to sweep him in eternal night !
 Oblivion bring thy thickest blanket here :
 Send Ocean's pail to catch this gushing tear :
 Give me the Doldrums—marry me to Strife :
 Abridge my pangs and antedate my life :
 Our FACTION once, amaz'd the sense of man,
 Like proud Palmyra, ere its woes began.
 What are we now ? The intimates of Scorn,
 Mere dust and ashes, trodden and forlorn !
 How careless mortals scud from day to day,
 Nearing their ruin—miserably gay :

her colony. In 1648, M. D'Iberville was dispatched as governor. He established two settlements, one at Isle Mafacre, which he called Isle Dauphin, and the other at Mobile. It may be proper to observe that during the war, in 1796, Spain had taken post at Pensacola.

From these facts it follows that France enjoyed the actual and undisturbed possession of the coast from the Mobile to the Bay of St. Bernard, and from the mouth of the Mississippi to the Illinois, which, together with other territory, comprises what is now called West Florida, but which then, together with the country as far as Canada, went by the common name of Louisiana.

In this condition things stood, when Louis XIV. by letters patent, on the 14th Sept. 1712, granted to M. Crozat, the exclusive commerce of this country for fifteen years. This document is important, as it contains the first formal recognition of the extent of the French possessions. The extracts in point, are as follows :

“ Louis by the Grace of God King of France and Navarre : To all who shall see these Letters, Greeting. The care we have always had to procure the welfare and advantage of our subjects have induced us, notwithstanding the almost continual wars which we have been obliged to support from the beginning of our reign, to seek for all possible opportunities of extending and enlarging the trade of our American colonies, *we did in the year 1683 give our orders to undertake a discovery of the countries and lands which are situated in the northern part of America between New France and New Mexico. And the Sieur de la Sale, to whom we committed that enterprise, having had success enough to confirm a belief that a communication might be settled from New France to the Gulf of Mexico by means of large rivers ; this obliged us immediately after the peace of Ryswick to give orders for the establishing a colony there, and maintaining a garrison, which has kept and preserved the possession, we had taken in the very year 1683 of the lands, coasts and islands which are situated in the gulph of Mexico, between Carolina on the East, and Old and New Mexico on the West. But a new war having broke out in Europe shortly after, there was no possibility, till now, of reaping from that new colony the advantages that might have been expected from thence, because*

Swilling pestif'rous draughts from Circe's cup—
 Sucking, like amber, worthless gew-gaws up—
 Growing more vile, by each succeeding feat—
 Strap me to Neptune's car and bathe me sweet ;
 Why are we heard, but voluble in groans ?
 Mad in our deed—The *virus* in our bones—
 The Devil take *Deucalion* and his stones.

Then J—v began, in moralizing strains,
 And thus pourtray'd the circle of his pains :
 With retrospective horror, wild and hot,
 He spit enigmas, thick as PREBLE's shot.
 Pride warms that breast, which Reason should have
 cool'd :

I rul'd a State, but now alas, am rul'd :

the private men, who are concerned in the sea trade, were all under engagements with other colonies which they have been obliged to follow : And WHEREAS upon information we have received concerning the disposition and situation of the said countries known at present by the name of the Province of Louisiana, we are of opinion that there may be established therein a considerable commerce, so much the more advantageous to our kingdom in that there has hitherto been a necessity of fetching from foreigners the greatest part of the commodities which may be brought from thence, and because in exchange thereof we need carry thither nothing but the commodities of the growth and manufacture of our kingdom ; we have resolved to grant the commerce of the country of Louisiana to the Sieur Anthony Crozat, our councillor, Secretary of the Household, Crown and Revenue, to whom we entrust the execution of this project. We are the more readily inclined hereunto, because his zeal and the singular knowledge he has acquired in maritime commerce encourage us to hope for as good success as he has hitherto had in the divers and sundry enterprises he has gone upon, and which have procured to our kingdom great quantities of gold and silver in such conjunctures as have rendered them very welcome to us.

“ For these reasons being desirous to show our favour to him, and to regulate the conditions upon which we mean to grant him the said commerce after having deliberated this affair in our Council, of our certain knowledge, full power and, Royal authority, We by these Presents, signed by our hand, have appointed and do appoint the said Sieur Crozat, solely to carry on a trade in all the lands possessed by us, and bounded by New Mexico, and by the lands of the English Carolina, all the establishments, ports, havens, rivers, and principally the port and haven of the Isle Dauphin, heretofore Massacre : the river St. Lewis, heretofore called Mississippi, from the edge of the sea as far as the Illinois, together with the river of St. Philip, heretofore called the Missouri, and St. Jerome, heretofore called Ouabazbe, with all the countries, territories, lakes within land, and the rivers which fall directly or indirectly into the part of the river St. Lewis.

“ The ARTICLES—1st—Our pleasure is, that all the aforesaid lands, countries, streams, rivers and islands, be and remain comprised under the name of the

The Bible, which I read (a long time past)
Makes the last first, and then the first, makes last :
*That which was, what is it ? shew,
That which it was, it is not now !
To be what 'tis, is not to be, you see :
That which is not, shall yet a being be !
All Nature's in a dance, at Ruin's rout,
Where some cut in the jig, while some—cut out !
Should these salt drops roll down my cheek, by scores, }
Who's breath'd in Courts—Who's op'd St. James' }
doors, }
And sup'd with Honorable—sons of w——s ? }
Whom GRENVILLE took so often by the fist :
Who Kings have prais'd and Countesses have kiss'd ?

* A free rendering of the Latin motto, to Gen. Hamilton's character.

government of Louisiana, which shall be dependent upon the general government of New France, to which it is subordinate : and further that all the lands which we possess from the Illinois be united, so far as occasion require to the general government of New France, and become part thereof, reserving, however to ourselves the liberty of enlarging as we shall think fit the extent of the government of the said country of Louisiana."

This is a solemn declaration that the waters running directly or indirectly into the Mississippi, and the country they embrace, constituted the province of Louisiana. Within these limits France continued without disturbance to extend her settlements till the year 1763. During this period were formed the treaties of Ryswick in 1697, of Utrecht in 1713, and of Rastadt in 1714, to which Spain was a party, and which in none of their provisions invalidate the rights of France.

In 1718, the French took Pensacola from Spain, to whom it was restored at the peace of 1719; since which the Perdido, between Mobile and Pensacola, has been the acknowledged boundary between Louisiana and Florida.

The boundaries of Louisiana, then as held by France, were the coast and islands from the Perdido to the Rio Norte; up that river to its source; thence to the highlands and round the sources of the Missouri and Mississippi, and their waters to the Alleghany mountains, along those mountains and the high lands surrounding the waters of the Mobile to the head of the Perdido, and down that river to the ocean.

There was, it is true, a collision between these claims and those of the English colonies, whose charters extended from sea to sea; but these interfering claims were adjusted by the treaty of Paris of 1763; by which the Mississippi and Iberville were made the limits of the English possessions on the East, and Louisiana on the West.

Thus far then, that is to the year 1763, there is no doubt that what is now denominated West Florida, was a part of Louisiana.

To the war which commenced between France and England in 1755, Spain

Who sign'd a cov'nant that had ne'er been read,
 And sold our rights to prove myself—well-bred.—
 There's L——s, chair'd, our point of gubernation :
 And Liberty has nail'd him to the station :
 For Delicacy's stage he ne'er was book'd—
 Like a ship's elbow, knotty, hard and crook'd,
 He binds the flimsy scantlings by his toughness ;
 And draws his vulgar value, from his roughness :
 While I, the pink of kindness, roam, at large,
 He banquets daily at the public charge !—
 My heart gets less and less—my ills increase :
 Coerce my Torments—Bid my Sorrows cease :
 Transform me into hose, to smoke and rot
 Round rancid feet, when Summer's funs are hot :

in 1762 became a party on the side of France. England having been so successful as to conquer a considerable portion of the Island of Cuba from Spain negotiations were entered into for a peace. In these negotiations Great-Britain required Florida and that part of Louisiana between the Iberville and the Perdido, in exchange for Cuba. To enable Spain to offer these as an equivalent, France, by a secret treaty dated November 3, 1762 (the same day on which the preliminary treaty was signed) consented to cede to Spain all Louisiana. By the definitive treaty, signed on the 10th February, 1763, France ceded to England all Louisiana east of the Mississippi, except the Island of New-Orleans ; which with the remainder of the province she ceded to Spain. The cession to England, although formally on the part of France (for the treaty between France and Spain was still secret) was substantially made by Spain, who had become the real proprietor of all Louisiana.

England immediately divided her newly acquired possessions into two distinct governments ; to one she gave the name of *West Florida*, which embraced the tract west of the Apalachicola : and to the other, embracing the residue of her possessions, she gave that of East Florida. This is the first that we hear of *West Florida*, it being a name given by Great-Britain to a subdivision of her territory.

At the close of the American war in 1783, Great-Britain restored to Spain Florida, and the country east of the Iberville. Spain, on taking possession, continued, with some modification, the English arrangements, placing, however, West Florida under the jurisdiction of the governor of Louisiana, who resided at New-Orleans ; and since that time this territory, as well in public instruments, as in general conversation, has gone by the names of Louisiana or West Florida, sometimes the one and sometimes the other name being used.

On the 1st of October, 1800, by the treaty of St. Ildefonso, Spain receded to France the "colony or province of Louisiana, with the same extent that it actually has in the hands of Spain—that it had when France possessed it—and such as it ought to be after the treaties passed subsequently between Spain and other states."

On the 30th of April 1803, France ceded to the United States all the territory which she had thus acquired from Spain.

Fix me, like Turkies, to some ice-bound spot,
 That Dolts may shoot me, for six cents a shot :
 Make me a rudder, in the eastern seas,
 For Lubber's paws, to misdirect and tease :
 My hour-glass lags—My occupation's gone :
 What once was day, is now a *dies non* !

Hear ELL—T chatter, like a peevish Pie ;
 Though all his argument is, I, I, I !
 He seems t' insinuate good as in despite,
 A *Pye-bald Patriot*, neither black nor white !

Hark ! 'tis the recreant MONK—"Plagues mark
 that hour,
 When I was tainted with a lust of pow'r :
 Tie Liberty upon the rack of Wrath—
 Go deluge JEFFERSON, with Fed'ral froth—

These are the facts of which a decision is to be made whether the cession by France to the United States does, or does not embrace that portion of country called West Florida ?

In the *first place* Spain stipulates to recede *Louisiana with the same extent that it actually has [in 1800] in the hands of Spain*. To determine the import of this stipulation it is only necessary to ascertain the extent of country embraced by the term *Louisiana*. It has been clearly shown that previous to the cession of France to Spain, Louisiana extended to the Perdido. Had any thing occurred previously to the date of the treaty of St. Ildefonso, to contract its limits ? If nothing had occurred, the limits must be considered as unaltered. That portion of territory, ceded in 1763 to Great-Britain, was receded to Spain in 1783, with the new name of West Florida, given by England. Restored to Spain, although this name was not formally dismissed, the territory which it covers, was re-annexed to the government of Louisiana, and the old arrangements, previous to its cession to England re-instated. By these arrangements Louisiana, as to its extent, was replaced in the same situation it occupied previous to the cession of a part of it to Great-Britain, which was the same with that it held when possessed by France under whose arrangements West Florida formed a part of it.

But as if solicitous to remove all ambiguity, the treaty proceeds to stipulate, in the *second place* that *Louisiana shall be ceded in the same extent it had when France possessed it* (that is, previously to the year 1763). Now the fact is that France never possessed this province, with any extent which did not include the English province of West Florida—It may have occurred to the framers of the treaty of St. Ildefonso, that doubts might arise as to the meaning of the term "the province of Louisiana," after the cession of a part of it to Great Britain, and its recession to Spain. Hence the propriety of dissipating all such doubts, by declaring that the new cession should be in the *same extent it had when France possessed it*. This effectually set aside all regard to the regulations of England. Supposing, then, the *first* stipulation to be of doubtful import, the *second*, so plain as not to admit of any other construction, comes in to remove all doubts. For is

Each eye-ball now is starting from its sphere :
 “ Holy Saint Francis, what a change is here.”
 Now all’s hypocrisy !—’Tis Rudeness braves,
 And *morals* suffer most from *pious* knaves :
 Who is *good-natur’d* in his social deeds ?
 Not him who fattens, but the Dolt who bleeds !
 Men rail at duels, with self-saving sneers,
 And wrap their cowardice in christian fears !
 Th’ uncrested P—ck—y, marvellous and wan,
 In elegiac tone his ills began,
 Like the sad accents of a dying swan !
 How man, in goodness, *should* his time employ—
 How frail’s the tenure of a Faction’s joy !—
 Not twenty moons ago our Party’s chain,
 Ran, link in link, from Georgia into Maine :

is an established principle of construction, that where there are two passages tending to the same end, one of which is doubtful, and the other clear, the last shall preponderate. The denial of this construction to the stipulation will be tantamount to saying that it shall have no meaning at all, which in so solemn an instrument as a treaty, and on so important an occasion as the transfer of territory, is altogether inadmissible.

In the *third* place it is stipulated that the *cession* shall be such as it ought to be after the treaties passed subsequently between Spain and other states—that is, subsequently to the cession by France, which was in the year 1762. Now, subsequently to this was formed the treaty of 1795 between Spain and the United States, by which the former confirmed to the latter a degree of latitude (from 32 to 31 degrees) which she had alleged to be a part of Louisiana unceded to France, and consequently belonging to her.

According to these stipulations, taken together, Spain ceded Louisiana to France exactly as France possessed it previous to the year 1763, with the only exception of a reservation of the rights acknowledged by Spain to attach to the United States, and in this precise shape France thus possessed of Louisiana, has ceded it to the United States. If the facts we have stated, and the inferences deduced from them be correct, it follows that the Perdido is the boundary of Louisiana, and consequently that West Florida is a part of the cession to the United States.—*Nat. Intel.*

In the second inauguration of Mr. JEFFERSON, we have full cause for National Gladness. It will form a great and consoling æra, when in times unborn, the friends of virtue shall recur to this event, as bearing equal honor to the discernment of the people and the integrity of their First Magistrate. Such concurring emanations of popular good sense and moral gratitude, we are confident in affirming, have never been recorded in history. Among such men, the residence of Liberty may be secure ; their deep knowledge of right will preserve

While HAMILTON, with necromancy warm,
 Issued from central York, the apt alarm ;
 To freight, with *royal spells*, our *iron charm*.
 Then in big bulk, we flounder'd, at our ease,
 As the Leviathan deforms the seas ;
 In one vast compact body, firm we lay,
 Like icy masses in the frozen bay ;
 Impeding the *free* commerce of the land,
 Condens'd, though hideous—terrible, though grand :
 At length the radiant force of Virtue gleam'd,
 Darted her fires and thaw'd us, as she beam'd :
 Till a deep crash, like Ruin's mandate rose,
 Marking our dissolution, and our woes ;
 The tide of Reason undermin'd our state,
 Till its full influence had fix'd our fate :

her from the machinations of declared foes, and their temperance will guard her from the fatal excesses of enthusiasm.

In the wide rejoicings on that proud event, we connect the dangers that we have past with the felicities that we embrace. In returning thanks to heaven for its providential interposition in our favor, by rescuing us from the chains of an aristocratic, unnatural and cruel faction, and thereby restoring our dignity as a people, we cannot refrain from mingling our tears with our consolation. Like sea-beaten mariners who have escaped total destruction, while we kiss the land that is firm in our support, we cannot take a retrospective view of the fragments of the wreck without horror !

It hath been lamentably asserted, by a celebrated philosopher of the old world, (Charron) that there is no reward or honor assigned unto those who know how to encrease or preserve human nature : all honors, greatness, riches, dignities, empires, triumphs and trophies, are appointed for those only, who know how to afflict, trouble or destroy it. And this woeful assertion is correct, so far as regards the ruling propensities of every part of the globe but this singularly happy nation. It is here, and here alone, where reason and justice seem to have their due establishment. In Britain you see a splendid court, surrounding a monarch, whose restricted intellect forms no impediment to his behest in governing. Around this royal instance of infirmity, the mean, but haughty sycophants revolve, like satellites of power : but, as this local grandeur is inhumanly impressive, so the consequence upon the community is inhuman penury. The *many* crouch and shudder before the *few*, and even those gallant spirits are starved into unconditional submission to privileged villany and partial laws, who have discernment to ascertain the extent of their wretchedness !—We thank the Supreme Being, that our political state is far otherwise. In this mild but mighty confederation of Sister States, the people can express their sovereign will towards their magistrates ; their eternal right to rule is interwoven with their elective franchises ; their jurisprudence embraces the good of

Our fragments, then upheav'd from Treason's mud,
 In wild despondence floated down the flood ;
 Unpatroniz'd and vagrant, torn from power ;
 Melting tow'ards *nothingness*, in every hour !
 Oh miserable man ! thus vain to be ;
 " Seeing, what I have seen, seeing what I see."
 How streams of Misery shove us to Despair :
 My ills, last week, would make a Stoic swear—
 Last Monday night, I lost my Steed !
 Virginia has no better breed :
 Last Tuesday night, I lost my Cousin :
 Now Death has all—I had a dozen !
 Last Wednesday night—I lost my Brother !
 Fate cannot fend me—such another.

all conditions in society, and, when a dereliction from the generous principles of the Federal Compact is directly or indirectly displayed, by their first servant, they can openly cashier the traitor to their independence. The ministry of heaven are not insulted with a *jure divino* ; and we fervently hope and trust it will be long, very long, before the minings of corruption, or any irregular motive of ambition, arising from the incessant struggles of pride and wealth to be predominant, shall introduce that aristocratic leaven in our system, that must ultimately lead to the overthrow of our liberties, by depriving the Citizen of his equal rights and natural importance.

There being an evident and declared desire to establish an order of nobility in the United States, by the *Hamiltonian* faction, and as that desire has not been so openly manifested in any other portion of this Union, as New-England, where the habitudes of life seem most inimical to such an arrogant order, we shall present a flying statement of the origin of that domineering body among the Romans. The first Patricians or Nobility of Rome, who were sublimated with that title, were the children and descendants of the hundred senators named by Romulus (Livius Titus, lib. i.) Lucius Brutus. The Dictator, Cæsar, and the Emperors Augustus and Claudius created others, upon the principle that the ancestors of the parties had rendered vast services to their country ; (Suetonius & Tacitus) but we find no recorded good of this body, corporately considered, although there are many instances of their insolent folly. The puppy Clodius, who was of this order, had the presumption to call Cicero, the father and conservator of his country, the clown of Arpinum : a similar affront was offered to the great Coriolanus, (*Ille arator Arpinas, et manipularis Imperator*) because he was a general extracted from the pursuits of husbandry—and this is the language of Pliny. The same unworthy spirit prevailed in the memorable "reign of terror," when the advocates for an American nobility stigmatized the illustrious Franklin with the vile appellation of "*Old Lightning Rod* !" We had a self-created peerage here, who, in a tadpole state, were directing their mean obloquies against the purest, wisest and bravest defenders of our common rights. They huddled together into a pultry mass, and drew a circle of distinction and

Last Thursday night, my Mistress died :
 No Co. have I !—I should have cried :
 Last Friday night, I lost my credit ;
 (The British Faction made and fed it) :
 Last Saturday, I lost my Friend,
 My anguish ne'er will have an end !
 Last Sunday night, I lost my wits,
 And now I weep and laugh, by fits :
 Can any have misfortunes worse ?
 I'm really sorry for—*my Horse !*

Connecticut's high Pope, and royal guide,
 With a smear'd manual lying by his side :
 His keen eyes dimm'd with Sorrow's salted stream,
 First kick'd his wig, and then began his theme.

extinction around them, to separate themselves from the Farmer and Mechanic, whom they unblushingly avoided and reprobated as "the rabble"—after all this folly and madness, they affect to wonder that they have lost the regards and confidence of their fellow-citizens ! They affect to wonder that the people clung to Mr. Jefferson as their best point of hope in the day of trouble ; that they called him to the chair of state with unprecedented acclamations and unanimity, imploring the Creator to bless his life, that he might consolidate and reunite their shattered interests, and fulfil the mission of benevolence. Had not the election of Mr. Jefferson taken place thus timely, we should even now have been trodden under the feet of a *monied aristocracy*, who would have had all the *fierte* and repulsion of excluding arrogance, without the accompaniment of those graces which can render distinction tolerable.

*'Twas not the sparrow of such as these,
 That dyed, with Punic blood, the blushing seas,
 And smote the stern Hecides.
 Bade even Albion's chosen legions yield,
 And won the long disputed World in Saratega's field !*

Surrounded with hostile cabals and haughty aspiring men, who are aiming to raise a monarchy upon the ashes of the republic ; stunned with the din of calumny, and subjected to the impertinent questions of folly, and the anger of despair, Jefferson lifts his radiant head above the storm with magnanimity, being assured of the love and gratitude of the most discerning people that were ever leagued together in one political obligation. To satisfy the desires of all, when those desires are so contradictory, is not within the sphere of moral agency ; but he does as much as the frailty of our nature will permit, by resorting to virtue, in his intention, and to experience in his action. It has been obviously his endeavour to prove that natural society may be maintained by the fair principles of natural justice, and that mankind may be taught to regard virtue from the beauty of its semblance and the holiness of its qualities. It is for the peculiar reputation as well as happiness of the New World, that such a system can be

(While abject NOAH, dying by degrees,
 Peep'd through the outer key-hole, on his knees.)
 Ere the Tiara, mock'd me, in a vision ;
 Ere I became the point of men's derision :
 In artless minstrelsy I pass'd my youth,
 And sung of Canaan, and the age of Truth ;
 When tribes in heaven and honor plac'd their trust ;
 When Priests were *poor*, and even Jews were just !
 In my adolescence, like some coy maid,
 Of man, but more of Flattery afraid ;
 In deeds of innocence I pass'd my days ;
 At Guilt I trembled, and I blush'd at praise ;
 In holy maidenhood I meekly grew,
 Eschewing Satan and his flaunting crew—

properly appreciated here, as there is no other territory where the intelligence of the people would be equal to the reception or enjoyment of such unexampled advantages. The other societies of the earth are little better than the Roman slaves were ; *pro nullis, pro mortuis* : or of no account in the scale of honor, retribution or mercy. They may have their gradations of bondage, but they are all in fetters, subject to the caprice of *hereditary* despots, who impiously pretend to be consecrated by the Almighty while they are mocking his benign attributes in nearly all their determinations.

It is apparently the disposition of Mr. Jefferson, not to try how much can be done with toleration, but how much the nature of what is good and equitable may require : his administration seems rather an experiment of governing kindness, proving how far society can be virtuously consistent, independent of coercive harshness ; than as a course of rule corresponding with human wants, and equal to the resistance of the worst affections of the mind. Without largesses for the covetous ; without titles for the vain ; without commensurate rigour for the unworthy, and without sustenance for the extraneously ambitious, he holds the scales of a nation's glory, and with a steady hand ; leaving the unsheathed sword to the guidance of justice who superintends his understanding, and ratifies his declaration. Under his auspicious government, we hear nothing of mercenary armies ; sedition bills to suppress examination ; intolerable taxation ; proscriptive statutes ; cockade insignæ ; tumult, massacres, and all those train of horrors with which the fearful Tyrant environs his seat of authority. No ! conscious of his unspotted integrity and patriotism, he disdains to be indebted for any buttress to his power, but what arises from the knowledge and regard of his fellow-citizens. Under such a beneficent magistracy, where is a more energetic call upon the forbearance of honest men, in the luxuriance of freedom which we *now* enjoy ; than in other nations where the execution of a mandate is prompt and horrible. Having the latitude to do much wrong with impunity, would be a guarantee, with a noble mind, not to exercise the privilege in wantonness. Every ordinance that has been issued by Mr. Jefferson, is circled by compassion ; it seems the result of a conviction that we must, (ere

Ere lust of pow'r had made me sick and vain ;
 Ere Pride had warp'd the timbers of my brain :
 And led me, like a vig'rous ram, to be
 Select and branded with a huge D. D.—
 Where is our ROYAL FACTION :—who can tell ?
 Maim'd in Contempt's incurable Hotel !
 The DEADLY SEVEN, who held this State in fetters,
 By Sin are spotted o'er, like Pests in tatters :
 Truth holds them down to answer for her woes,
 As Dunstan held the Devil by the nose !—
 ALL—N is bilious—SM—TH is in a trance,
 And curst St. Vitus teaches B—CE to dance.
 ED—M—DS is dwindling with a *cholera morbis* ;
 And D—GG—T's sent to York for DOCTOR FORBES :

many years more are past) descend into the tomb, where the ermine and the pomp of office, and all the emblazonment of the herald will be forgotten, and where nothing can survive the cold arrows of death, but the virtue of the man. He has found the great secret, which is so illustrative of the christian doctrine, that the love of himself, is involved in the love of others.

*" Self-love but serves the virtuous mind to wake,
 As the small pebble stirs the peaceful lake :
 The centre mov'd, a circle strait succeeds ;
 Another still, and still another spreads :
 Friend, parent, neighbour, first it will embrace,
 His country next, and next all human race."*

This inauguration will be memorable in the annals of social greatness : It comes upon us, like the return of the genial spring, when the brightest prospects are touched by the sweet pencil of hope : Yet it is not flattering, but warranted by the experience of the senses. We hail it, as the millennium of Philosophy ; as the commencement of those liberal times, when the ethics of our faith, shall supersede the intolerance of the zealot : when the vizor shall be plucked from the visage of the hypocrite ; and the *piety of the tongue*, be arranged in comparative examination with the *morals of the heart*, preparatory to their prostration, in sackcloth and ashes, before the anger of the living God.

To secure an unvaried return of these blessings, it is incumbent on every man to be at his post, for

" We have scotch'd the snake, not killed it."

It is our bounden duty, to elect such men to the prominent offices of State Government, whose principles are in accordance with the executive authority of the empire. The whole world is regarding your present enjoyment of peace, strength, economy and honor, with sensations of admiration and envy. As security is the deceiver of men, you must never forget the causes of the declension of the Roman Republic.—That august Commonwealth never shone with so much lustre, as in the epoch of its adversity. When they became rich and potent, they were negligent of probity, and ungrateful to their defenders. Deluged with streams of wickedness that flowed in upon their institutions and polluted their manners, they began to forsake their Gods and themselves. Spar-

Our plots 'gainst human rights have been unravell'd ;
 And both the G—CH—s are sorely gravell'd—
 I, who was mounting up Ambition's sky,
 The great High Priest of every thing that's high :
 Like an immense Balloon, admir'd and rare,
 Till ABR'AM smote the flatulent affair,
 Open'd the valve and let out all the air !
 Damn'd may he be, for this unhallow'd deed ;
 Let no church welcome him, or eke his seed ;
 May all deny him bev'rage in his thirst ;
 Be he by man and magistrate accurst :
 Emasculate him and unstring his reins ;
 Hide the catholicon when he complains ;
 Monks heap hot coals upon the Casuist's head,
 And u—c, on his ashes, when he's dead.

tacus, a Thracian slave (who was the Toussaint of elder times) took advantage of their luxurious resignation, and with a band of co-slaves, defeated their stoutest Generals. When their manly qualities were emasculated by viciousness, they sunk into effeminacy, and suffered their charter to be usurped by Cæsar ; he had his successors in dominion and iniquity, until a horde of Barbarians, allured by their far-famed voluptuousness, descended from the Alps into the pregnant valleys of Italy, and, like a harsh whirlwind, swept the embers of the Roman people, from the dwellings of their fathers, and the temples of their Olympian Jove.

If this empire should be successively regulated, by men, similar in thought and virtue to Mr. Jefferson, it will be so vast and splendid, as to cast those of Rome, Assyria and Babylon at an immeasurable distance. Agreeably to the progress of time, we may rationally anticipate the bliss when agriculture and commerce shall traverse the wilds and the lakes, spreading civilization and comfort before them ; until bounded by another sea, the glad Genius of Columbia shall repose, and become dutiful and responsive to the voice of Liberty, from the margin of the north-west ocean !

Teach your children, Fellow-Citizens, to list the achievements of your Revolutionary Heroes, and the noble axioms of your Sages at that momentous crisis, that the character of your glory, may be pure and luminous and durable as the Greek fire. Instruct them in the civilities of demeanor, that our condition may be as graceful as it is vigorous. Guard the Federal compact, that was bequeathed you, by your immortal Washington, from the open assaults of treason, and the more dangerous inroads of an unfriendly dissimulation. Deposit it in the ark of your national honor, where we fervently pray, it may remain integral and unpolluted, for ever and ever !

As a Scholar and a Philosopher, Mr. Jefferson stands unrivalled in this empire, at least there is no extant evidence to the contrary. Dr. Franklin was eminent as a Philanthropist and a Philosopher, but not as a polite Scholar, and Mr. Hamilton had but a limited pretension to either character, although he

Rapt in a reverie of sickly doubts,
 Th' egregious E——r prattles, prates, and pouts ;
 With *ambo-dexter* rights and wrongs oppress,
 The Incubus sits heavy on his breast ;
 With spleen and eccentricity accurst,
 In plaintive numbers thus he swell'd and burst,
 Like twilight gleams I glimmer on the sight,
 Ling'ring towards day, but sinking into night ;
 To King or Freedom never to be fixt ;
 A Friend to neither, but a *Thing* betwixt ;
 A vocal Dipthong, true to neither house ;
 A Bat of Faction, neither bird nor mouse :
 A vain Camelion, fraught with varying pow'r,
 To take the tint which Folly gives the hour :
 When, in presumptuous mood, I'm waxing hot,
 Keen RANDOLPH rakes me with an attic shot :

had fatal merit as a political Leader. We have a cheerful expectation that Mr. Jefferson, may introduce the elements of a *national institute*, among us, to place Science on a basis of appropriate honor. The general state of Literature is truly deplorable ; it is rounded with ignorance and calumny—Satire is a wholesome corrective, that requires eminent endowments and acquirements to enforce, but every coarse miscreant can defame, and they, who are most brutal, believe they are most in request. We cannot think of the vast importance of this country to the felicity of the whole human race, without being tremblingly anxious for the establishment of every advantage, that can be conducive to its power and glory—At present, *Montesquieu* and *Noah Webster*, the *Iliad* and *Yankee Doodle*, are nearly in the same scale of praise !

As there is an unusual portion of good sense, in the community, it has often astonished us, that there should be so little practical decorum, though decorum is the food of morals.—We should be happy to see the Republicans engraft aristocratic manners upon democratic principles :—as politeness is the necessary and required result of civilization, it will force itself eventually, into our embraces ; if it is not suffered to advance in mild association with freedom, it will assume a partial aspect, and burst upon us, in the splendid impositions of a monarchy.—We are anxious to have it proved, that what society may gain in *principles*, they may not lose in *manners*. We fervently hope the generous influence of Mr. Jefferson's authority, may add such force to the hospitality of the nation, that when distinguished men arrive in America, in conformity with Congressional invitation, they may receive those sweetened civilities of life, which are uniformly enjoyed in the elder countries, where no such allurements are held forth.—When this amelioration occurs, if another *Ovid* should be exiled by another Tyrant, he will not be envied for his genius, nor be obnoxious for his accomplishments.—Then the Graces and the Muses, will rejoice, in the liberation of the New World.

ANTHONY PASQUIN.

Then I exclaim, in Terror's dulcet tone,
 Take me Dubiety, I'm all thy own—
 Bear me, while breathing, from this dreaded fray :
 Fold me in cotton for some safer day—
 What's Virtue but a name ?—we're all enslav'd :
 Lo ! the worn Vet'ran,* begs of him he—fav'd !

* THE VETERAN OF '76.

When the tyrants of Britain, with fury oppress'd us ;
 And the States shook with terror, our foes so distress'd us ;
 We girded our swords on, while WASHINGTON bless'd us,
 And for this I have curses and rags for my ration :—*Date obolum Belisaria.*
 Ah ! give a cent to a Soldier of the nation.

I drove the fierce legions from *Lexington* village,
 With arms, forg'd with zeal, from the ploughshares for tillage ;
 Gave our Country to hope—fav'd your houses from pillage.

At fam'd *Bunker's Hill* our best patriot's assembled,
 And thunder'd our vengeance till Tyranny trembled
 Then honor gave law, and none honor dissembled.

At *Monmouth*, by day break, we all got in motion,
 And spik'd up their cannon, and spoil'd their devotion ;
 While the Rivers, all blood stain'd, ran fear'd to the ocean.

At fam'd *Saratoga*, we *BURGOYNE* confounded,
 Where even the *Savage*, look'd pale and astounded,
 But we play'd *Tankey Doodle* and had them surrounded.

At *York Town*, when France came, our rights to restore us.
 We made stout *Cornwallis*, for quarter implore us,
 While *Tarleton* and he laid their swords down before us,

I lost my right eye, in defending your glory :
 I lost my firm leg, in destroying a Tory :
 Then the air sung my praises, but that's an old story.

Yonder Federal Lord who looks down so disdainful,
 Got his wealth, like a knave, from our tickets so gainful ;
 But Oblivion step in, for that thought is too painful.

Are we born to do good, and that good to be hated ?
 Are we innately slaves, or with Liberty fated ?
 Why are heroes in trouble, by insolence bated ?

What is man ?—what are rights, but a thing and a dream, Sir ?
 What is joy, but a flash, o'er the mind, like a gleam, Sir ?
 Who'd believe that I *was*, who could see what I *seem*, Sir ?

With a heart that Ingratitude's cleft to the core, Sir,
 With a spirit, that once you were proud to adore, Sir,
 I must wander, an Outcast, from door unto door, Sir.

Oh, my God ! by whom all mortal woe is assuaged ;
 Who shelter'd the Lamb when fell cruelty raged ;
 Keep the pitiless storm from a head that's so aged ;
 For here I have curses and rags for my ration ;—*Date obolum Belisaria.*
 Ah give 2 cent to a Soldier of the nation ! A. P.

I was not born to follow Reason's track ;
 I, when I please, take Wisdom's sails aback ;
 I, can tease Pallas, on her mental throne ;
 In short, I'm, I—I am myself alone !

Then mouths, by myriads, bellow'd in the air,
 In one dire burst of horrible despair :
 The hideous yell of many tongues began,
 To call on Pity, like a prostrate clan :
 Thick as the miasm in the solar blaze ;
 Thick as the hands applaud, when BERNARD plays ;
 Thick as glad mobs to see a storm-torn wreck :
 Thick as March-wafted dust on Boston neck :
 Thick as the questions in a crowded stage :
 Thick as the curses from a Priest, in rage :
 Thick as the insects flit in Ruin's flame :
 Thick as the flanders float round Honor's name :
 Thick as the rice-stalks in the damp savannah ;
 Thick as the Coxcombs buz round peerless Anna.
 While the malignant Passions urg'd their slaves,
 And Mercy frown'd upon the shudd'ring knaves.
 So many bosom-rending, heart-drawn sighs ;
 Such tides of mis'ry issuing from the eyes :
 Yet all for *pride*, and none for *virtue* given,
 Provok'd the vengeance of observing Heaven :
 Who breath'd, in ire, th' incontinent decree ;
 And bade their human powers cease to be.
 Swift as Aurora's gleam pervades the sky—
 Rapid as Malice bears th' envenom'd lie,
 T' ingulph the fated virtuous in despair—
 Fleet, as the livid Lightning cleaves the air :
 A sweeping Metamorphosis ensu'd,
 And chang'd the functions of the sniv'ling brood :

Reptiles and Animals, bore DICKS and NEDS,
 And shrunk (dishonor'd) with the souls of FEDS !
 ELL—T, the egotist, (of largefs baulk'd)
 Chang'd (not degraded) as a *Magpie* talk'd—
 The belching LUTHER dwindled to a *Leech*,
 And PARK a *Gnat* upon Apollo's breech—
 The DEADLY SEVEN, who've pertinacious strove,
 To shut *Connecticut* from social love :
 Who stalk'd o'er Honor with tyrannic aims,
 Smote the scarr'd Soldier, and effac'd his claims ;
 Were turn'd in rav'nous *Sharks*, to nurture pain,
 And massacre weak Gudgeons in the main ;
 While, as their *Pilot-fish*, stern T——V rode
 To snuff the scent, and lead them on to blood !
 Huge E—V was transmuted to a *Moufe* :
 Th' unmanner'd *Beast of Groton*, to—a *Louse* :
 OT—S, a *Humming-Bird*, on Daphne's tree,
 And kingly RUFUS to a *fleur de Lis*. :
 D——R, a *lufus naturæ* in growth,
 Nor this, nor that, but something between both :
 H—LB—T, a *Parrot*, Vanity had caught,
 Prattling the obloquy, that Treason taught—
 COLEMAN a *watch-dog*, Fallacy had gain'd,
 Eager to bark and fond of—being chain'd—
 FEZZY ('twas possible) became diminish'd
 To a *Musquito*, and the labour finish'd !
 The rest were damn'd, in heaps, to endless pain,
 And Virtue took her station, once again !

THE FEDERAL EPITAPH.

WE WERE WELL :

WOULD BE BETTER,

AND HERE WE ARE !

Heu, quam difficilis gloriæ custodia est !

Noſce Teipſum—Bon ſoir, mon ami—Och hoan, och hoan !



